A Critical Analysis of the Users Adoption of Information Literacy Skills in the Utilisation of Different Library Collections in Tertiary Institutions in South-South Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

The study sought to examine the user's adoption of information literacy skills in different library collections in tertiary institutions in south-south Nigeria. Descriptive survey was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in South-South Nigeria. The population of the study comprised of student and lectures in higher institution in south-south Nigeria. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 3 states from south-south Nigeria. From each states 100 students and 30 lectures was randomly selected which gave the total number of 390 respondents (made up of 300 students and 90 lectures) which constituted the sample size for the study. The instrument titled "Information Literacy Skills and Library Collections Questionnaire (ILSLCQ)" was used for data collection. Face and content validation of the instrument was carried out by one expert in test and measurement and another one expert in library science all from University of Uyo to ensure that the instrument had accuracy, appropriateness and completeness. Cronbach Alpha technique was used to determine the level of the reliability of the instrument. In this case the average score of the reliability coefficient obtained was 0.89 and this was high enough to justify the use of the instrument. The researcher subjected the data generated for this study to appropriate statistical techniques such as simple regression in testing the hypothesis. The test for significance was done at 0.05 alpha level. The study concluded that information literacy skill is the ability to find, evaluate, organize, use, and communicate information in various formats, most especially in situations that requires decision making, problem solving, or acquisition of knowledge. Hence, the study reveals that there is significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria. There is significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. There is significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. One of the recommendations was that government and school authorities should expose the learners to optimum information literacy skills in order to aid student in effective use of various library collections in schools as well as their personal, social, occupational and educational goals.

KEYWORDS: Information, Literacy, Skills, Library, Collections, Institutions, South-South and Nigeria

Introduction

Information literacy refer to the set of skills, attitudes and knowledge necessary to know when information is required for solving a problem, make decision, and articulate the needed information in searchable terms and language (Horton, 2008). Information literacy skills has been identified to include the capability of individuals to identify, locate and critically evaluate information for decision-making, knowledge creation and problem solving (Bruce, 2003). It encompasses the strategies, skills, knowledge and adoption of appropriate information behaviour needed to define information needs, to locate, evaluate, synthesize, organize, use and communicate information in ethical manner (Williams & Coles, 2007). Information literacy skills are very important for students and other developing countries as most of them give evidence of lack of the necessary information skills. Students enroll at having or showing very little or no basic library use, computer literacy, and information searching skills (Machet 2005).

According to Indeed Editorial Team (2021), information literacy skills, which are sometimes referred to as media literacy or digital literacy skills, refer to the ability to identify, assess, organize, utilize and communicate information in any format. Though these skills are important in a wide range of situations, they are particularly valuable when evaluating the quality and credibility of a website, attributing credit to a source, acquiring new knowledge, solving a problem or making a decision, which is why they are essential for functioning effectively in the workplace. Goad (2003), information literacy skills empower the individual students to effectively manage and use information and thus become efficient learners. Developing information literate skilled students is the key role of the teacher librarian in today's schools (Herring, 2007). It is educational as opposed to an administrative role, and the increasing use of digital resources by students in the school and at home means that information literacy skills are now a vital part of a student's repertoire of learning skills.

Statement of the Problem

Information literacy skills have not taken the desired firm root among students in the South-South region of Nigeria. Recent studies have proofed students' lack of skills in locating and evaluating information in the library. As a result of this, the effective use of library had been neglected by the academic institutions. This problem, attached with inadequate teaching aids, affects the students' acquisitions of the skills to properly evaluate information in the library. However, this paper investigates the lack of information literacy skills and how it affects the effective use of library resources among students.

Objective of the Study

1. To find out the extent to which user's communication skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria.

2. To examine the extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria.

3. To assess the extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria.

Research Questions

1.   What is the extent to which user's communication skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria?

2.   What is the extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria?

3.   What is the extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria?

Research Hypotheses

$H0_1$:   There is no significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria.

$H0_2$:   There is no significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria.

$H0_3$:   There is no significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria.

Concept of Information Literacy Skill

Information literacy skill refers to the ability to find, evaluate, organize, use, and communicate information in all its various formats, most notably in situations requiring decision making, problem solving, or the acquisition of knowledge (Skyline College 2011). Information literacy skill is the combination of research skills, critical thinking skills, computer technology skills, and communication skills. Information literacy is essential for academic success, effective functioning in the workplace, and participation in society as knowledgeable citizens. According to Seminole State College Library (2012) Information literacy skills are vital to success in your personal, professional, and academic life. Information literacy refers to the set of abilities that enables an individual to acquire, evaluate and use of information. Information Literacy skills refers to the core of lifelong learning. It empowers people in all walks of life to seek, evaluate, use and create information effectively to achieve their personal, social, occupational and educational goals. It is a basic human right in a digital world and promotes social inclusion of all nations. (IFLA 2005). Information Literacy skills is the ability to identify what information is needed, understand how the information is organized, identify the best sources of information for a given need, locate those sources, evaluate the sources critically, and share that information. It is the knowledge of commonly used research techniques. Information literacy skills are helpful to everybody, especially students, in order to succeed academically and in their future job opportunities. Teachers and lecturers are greatly in need of information literacy skills in order to carry out their occupations efficiently and successfully. Basically, everybody in the society is   in need of information literacy skills.

Information literacy skills are used for academic purposes, such as research papers and group presentations. They're used by the Library and Information Science (LIS) professionals on the

job the ability to find, evaluate, use and share information is an essential skill. According to American Library Association, information literacy skills refer to the set of abilities requiring individuals to recognize when information is needed and have the ability to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information(ACRL, 2000).It is important to note that these definitions and descriptions of information literacy, and the attributes of an information literate professionals emphasize the use of information: critical thinking, reflection, analysis, interpretation, synthesis, integration of new information with previous knowledge. Information literacy is the adoption of appropriate information behaviour to obtain, through whatever channel or medium, information well fitted to information needs, together with critical awareness of the importance of wise and ethical use of information in society (Johnston and Webber, 2003).Information Literacy skills encompasses knowledge of one's information concerns and needs, and the ability to identify, locate, evaluate, organize and effectively create, use and communicate information to address issues or problems at hand; it is a prerequisite for participating effectively in the Information Society, and is part of the basic human right of lifelong learning" (Information Literacy Meeting of Experts, 2003).

Types of Information Literacy Skills

Designer Librarian (2015) There are specific skill sets which are needed for one to become information literate. There are four specific skills that help define the practice of information literacy and they call them the facets of information literacy skills.

Information Technology skills: Information technology skills as forming the basic core of information literacy, and encompassing such skills as information organization, database searching (e.g., keyword v. subject), web navigation, digital citizenship, and computer literacy. When students are fluent in these skills, the chance of cognitive overload is reduced when being introduced to the other facets of information literacy. Computer skills refer to your ability to perform fundamental tasks on a computer. This can include understanding certain software, applications, programs, tools and more. Computer skills fall into two categories: software and hardware. Hardware refers to the computer's operation, whereas software involves the use of various programs and applications (I.E.T. 2019). It's important to have a foundation of computer skills. Computer skills refers to the knowledge and ability to use computers and related technology efficiently, with skill levels ranging from elementary use to computer programming and advanced problem solving. Computer skills is the comfort level someone has with using computer programs and applications. Another valuable component is understanding how computers work and operate. Computer literacy may be distinguished from computer programming, which primarily focuses on the design and coding of computer programs rather than the familiarity and skill in their use (Tobin, 2003). Computer skills are essential in order to utilize computers and related technology efficiently.

According to Field Engineer (2020) Computer skills are broken down into two main categories; hardware and software. Having hardware skills simply means being able to physically operate a computer. The most basic computer skills include simple things like turning the computer on and off correctly and finding specific files. However, some jobs may require more advanced hardware skills, like fixing broken devices or connecting computers to networks. While software skills allow you to use a range of different programs and applications on a computer. In many jobs, employers expect you to be able to use basic pieces of software, like word processing programs, for example. Certain jobs require knowledge of more advanced pieces of software that are not designed for general office use. Computer

skills covers the most common usages of a computer, including a majority or all of the following: understanding the basic notions of computer manipulation; managing computer files, word processing, using spreadsheets and databases; creating presentations; finding information and communicating using computers; and being aware of social and ethical implications of Internet use (UNESCO Institute of Statistics 2020).

Communication Skills: Communication skills may very well be the culmination of the other three facets of information literacy. Whether synthesizing information to communicate new ideas in a research paper, a classroom debate, a workplace presentation, or social media, successful communication within a variety of contexts is the ultimate assessment of an information literate person. Communication skills are the abilities you use when giving and receiving different kinds of information. Some examples include communicating new ideas or feelings. Communication skills may be a regular part of your day-to-day work life, communicating in a clear, effective and efficient way is an extremely special and useful skill. Learning from great communicators around you and actively practicing ways to improve your communications skills over time will certainly support your efforts to achieve various personal and professional goals. (Indeed Career Guide 2021). Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. It is also helpful to understand the differences in how to communicate through face-to-face interactions, phone conversations and digital communications like email and social media. According to (Skills You Need 2011) Communication skills refers to the act of transferring information from one place, person or group to another. Communication skills involve listening, speaking, observing and empathizing. It is also helpful to understand the differences in how to communicate through face-to-face interactions, phone conversations and digital communications, like email and social media. According to Corporate Finance Institute (2015) Communication skills effectively is one of the most important life skills to learn. Communication refers to transferring information to produce greater understanding. It can be done vocally (through verbal exchanges), through written media (books, websites, and magazines), visually (using graphs, charts, and maps) or non-verbally (body language, gestures, pitch of voice, and tone). All of these means of communication are essential Soft Skills that are vital for a successful Career.

Communication skills refers to the act of developing meaning among entities or groups through the use of sufficiently mutually understood signs, symbols, and semiotic conventions (Harper, 2013). Communication is the process of exchanging ideas between two or more than two persons, objects, with the desired feedback as their objective. Communication skills are set of activities that ultimately make a quality public performance. Communication is one of the main ingredients for corporate success, but the problem is that the phrase 'good communication skills' is a term so overused that it is difficult to pinpoint what it actually means (wikiJob 2007). Communication is more than simply the transmission of information. The term requires an element of success in transmitting or imparting a message, whether information, ideas, or emotions. Communication skills aids in all aspects of life from professional life to personal life and everything that falls in between. Good communication skills are essential to allow others and yourself to understand information more accurately and quickly (CFI 2015). Communication skills are needed to speak appropriately with a wide variety of people whilst maintaining good eye contact, demonstrate a varied vocabulary and tailor your language to your audience, listen effectively, present your ideas appropriately, write clearly and concisely, and work well in a group. Many of these are essential skills that most employers seek.

Critical Thinking Skills: Librarians generally, teach ways of thinking about information in the context of evaluating information. However, within a course, these skills are also being addressed anytime a teacher focuses on critical thinking, critical literacy, and/or disciplinary literacy. This is why co-teaching and collaboration between librarians and teachers is so very important. Critical thinking refers to the ability to analyze information objectively and make a reasoned judgment. It involves the evaluation of sources, such as data, facts, observable phenomena, and research findings. Critical thinking is the analysis of facts to form a judgment (Glaser, 2017). Critically thinking refers to examine ideas, evaluate ideas against what you already know and make decisions about their merit. Critical thinking is self-directed, self-disciplined, self-monitored, and self-corrective thinking (Clarke, 2019). It presupposes assent to rigorous standards of excellence and mindful command of their use. It entails effective communication and problem-solving abilities as well as a commitment to overcome native egocentrism and socio-centrism. Critical thinking is the ability to think in an organized and rational manner in order to understand connections between ideas and/or facts. It helps you decide what to believe in. In other words, it's "thinking about thinking" identifying, analyzing, and then fixing flaws in the way we think (Tomaszewski, 2021). Critical thinking is the ability to think clearly and rationally, understanding the logical connection between ideas.

Dwyer, (2010) stated that critical thinking is a metacognitive process, consisting of a number of skills and dispositions, that, through purposeful, self-regulatory reflective judgment, increases the chances of producing a logical solution to a problem or a valid conclusion to an argument. Critical thinking is a rich concept that has been developing throughout the past 2,500 years. The term critical thinking has its roots in the mid-late 20th century. According to Scriven, & Paul cited in (Foundation for Critical Thinking 2019). Critical thinking is the intellectually disciplined process of actively and skillfully conceptualizing, applying, analyzing, synthesizing, and/or evaluating information gathered from, or generated by, observation, experience, reflection, reasoning, or communication, as a guide to belief and action. In its exemplary form, it is based on universal intellectual values that transcend subject matter divisions: clarity, accuracy, precision, consistency, relevance, sound evidence, good reasons, depth, breadth, and fairness

Research Skills: Research skills refer to the ability to search for, find, collect, analyses, interpret and evaluate information that is relevant to the subject being studied (Beetroot 2020). Research skills are skills that help you target a goal, compile appropriate information, and relay these findings to other people (Kolmar, 2021). Research skills refer to an individual's ability to find and evaluate useful information related to a specific topic. These skills include performing investigations, using critical analysis, and forming hypotheses or solutions to a particular issue. Research skills are valued by employers in various industries and are beneficial to employees in all types of positions. Having these skills is imperative to advancing your career as they directly relate to your ability to gain insight and inspire action in both yourself and others (Glassdoor 2020). Research skills are our ability to find an answer to a question or a solution to a problem. Research skills include the ability to gather information about your topic, review that information and analyze and interpret the information in a manner that brings us to a solution. Research skills are essential for employees to have in most positions and industries. (I.E.T 2020).

Research skills are what helps us answer our most burning questions, and they are what assist us in our solving process including searching, finding, collecting, breaking down, and

evaluating the relevant information to the phenomenon at hand. Research skills refer to the ability to search for, locate, extract, organize, evaluate and use or present information that is relevant to a particular topic. Academic research is a specific type of research: a process of detailed and methodical investigation into some area of study. It involves intensive search, investigation, and critical analysis, usually in response to a specific research question or hypothesis. It also usually involves a lot of reading (NUI 2021). Research skills are essential for employers because they help the company develop new products or services, identify the need and wants of their customers, improve what they do, keep up with changes in their industry and compete in their market.

Problem Solving Skills: Solving problems skills refers to information putting the ways of thinking into practice. This facet of information literacy fits neatly into inquiry-based, problem-based, or project-based learning, all of which are problem-focused. Lessons that incorporate Web Quests, original research projects, maker activities, or complex games (to name a few) are examples where problem solving with information takes place. Problem solving consists of using generic or ad hoc methods in an orderly manner to find solutions to problems. Some of the problem-solving techniques developed and used in philosophy, artificial intelligence, computer science, engineering, mathematics, medicine and societies in general are related to mental problem-solving techniques studied in psychology and cognitive sciences (Wikipedia 2018). Problem solving is the act of defining a problem; determining the cause of the problem; identifying, prioritizing, and selecting alternatives for a solution; and implementing a solution. Problem solving is all about using logic, as well as imagination, to make sense of a situation and come up with an intelligent solution. In fact, the best problem solvers actively anticipate potential future problems and act to prevent them or to mitigate their effects.

According to Indeed Editorial Team (2020) Problem-solving skills help you determine the source of a problem and find an effective solution. Although problem solving is often identified as its own separate skill, there are other related skills that contribute to this ability. Some key problem-solving skills include:

- ❖ Active listening
- ❖ Analysis
- ❖ Research
- ❖ Creativity
- ❖ Communication
- ❖ Dependability
- ❖ Decision making
- ❖ Team-building

Problem-solving skills are important in every career at every level. As a result, effective problem solving may also require industry or job-specific technical skills. For example, a registered nurse will need active listening and communication skills when interacting with patients but will also need effective technical knowledge related to diseases and medications. In many cases, a nurse will need to know when to consult a doctor regarding a patient's medical needs as part of the solution. According to Doyle, (2020). Problem-solving skills help you solve issues quickly and effectively. It's one of the key skills that employers seek in job applicants, as employees with these skills tend to be self-reliant. Problem-solving skills require quickly identifying the underlying issue and implementing a solution.

Concept of Library Collections

Library collections refers to the published works and other documents collected by libraries for public use and made accessible through a system of catalogs and card files; also, one of the main divisions of library science. Library collections constitute of all ranges of information materials that can be kept in the library for the purpose of meeting the overall objectives of the library. Library collections are made up of print materials, non-print materials, and digital/Electronic materials (Nworie, & Magnus, 2017). Library collection is one key and fundamental activity any library must embark on to build its library collection for the purpose of meeting its user's needs. Library collection is the process of building the library materials to meet the information needs of the users (a service population) in a timely and economical manner using information resources locally held, as well as from other organizations (Evans, 2000). According to American Library Association (2014) stated that library collections is the selecting of materials that are desired by the community as well as fulfilling other educational and recreational criteria. According to the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA, 2016), acquisition and collection development focuses on methodological and topical themes pertaining to acquisition of print and other analogue library materials (by purchase, exchange, gift, legal deposit), and the licensing and purchase of electronic information resources.

According to the IFLA (2016). there are four primary reasons for a written collection development policy: selection, planning, public relations, and the wider context. A written selection guidelines provide staff with the tools to access and evaluate potential additional collection materials as well as basis for denying the acceptance of materials. Beyond the addition of new materials this section can also define the parameters for weeding materials, storage standards, and preservation of unstable collection objects. Secondly, planning aids in making decisions for future improvement in library infrastructure and proper distribution of funds for the institution. Thirdly, in the current environment of limited funding and competition between departments and agencies, a written collection policy aids in the library's public relations. This document can be a tool to help potential donors or funders assess the needs of the library, including assets and services. Lastly, in terms of the wider context, the document can aid in collaboration with other institutions in an effort to fulfill the needs of their patrons and community. Each institution will have a better understanding of the plans for each and how they can assist each other in achieving these goals. When acquiring new materials for a library's collection, it can be difficult to differentiate between selection and censorship.

Types of Library Collections

There are types of library collections general, subject, and specialized and these are divided into such categories as books, journals, newspapers, audiovisual materials, pictorial publications, sheet music, phonograph records, maps, and microfilms, depending upon the nature of the collection.

E-Journals: Electronic journals, also known as e-journals, e-journals and electronic serials are scholarly journals or intellectual magazines that can be accessed via electronic transmission (Wikipedia 2020). E-journal refers to a periodical publication which is published in electronic format, usually on the Internet. E-Journals were first suggested some years ago as a possible means of revolutionizing the world of research journals. According to Llewellyn, et al (2002) Electronic journals could be distributed more economically than paper journals, because the main costs of preparing the text, the review process and other like procedures are not as capital intensive as the costs of printing and mailing print copies.

Books and E-books: Electronic book refers to e-book or a book that is publication is made available in digital form, consisting of text, images or both readable on the flat-panel display of computers or other electronic devices. According to Arthur (2018) E-book is a digital file containing a body of text and images suitable for distributing electronically and displaying on-screen in a manner similar to a printed book.

Databases: Database, also called electronic database, any collection of data, or information that is specially organized for rapid search and retrieval by a computer. Databases are structured to facilitate the storage, retrieval, modification, and deletion of data in conjunction with various data-processing operations. According to Wikipedia (2019) database is an organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. Where databases are more complex they are often developed using formal design and modeling techniques. A database intends to have a collection of data stored together to serve multiple applications as possible.

Digital Collections: A digital library, also called an online library, an internet library, a digital repository, or a digital collection is an online database of digital objects that can include text, still images, audio, video, digital documents, or other digital media formats or a library accessible through the internet (Wikipedia (2017). A Digital Library is a special library with a focused collection of digital objects that can include text, visual material, audio material, video material, stored as electronic media formats (as opposed to print, microform, or other media), along with means for organizing, storing, and retrieving the files and media contained in the library collection.

Method

Descriptive survey was adopted for the study. The study was conducted in South-South Nigeria. The population of the study comprised of student and lecture in higher institution in south-south Nigeria. Stratified random sampling technique was used to select 3 states from south-south Nigeria. From each states 100 students and 30 lectures where randomly selected which gave the total number of 390 respondents (made up of 300 students and 90 lectures) which constituted the sample size for the study. The instrument titled "Information Literacy Skills and Library

Collections Questionnaire (ILSLCQ)" was used for data collection. Face and content validation of the instrument was carried out by one expert in test and measurement and another one expert in library science all from University of Uyo to ensure that the instrument was accurate and appropriate. Cronbach Alpha technique was used to determine the level of the reliability of the instrument. In this case the average reliability coefficient obtained was 0.89 and this was high enough to justify the use of the instrument. The researcher subjected the data generated for this study to appropriate statistical techniques such as simple regression in testing the hypothesis. The test for significance was done at 0.05 alpha level.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis One: The null hypothesis states that there is no significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria. In order to test the hypothesis simple regression analysis was performed on the data, (see table 1).

TABLE 1: Simple Regression Analysis of the significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	R Square Change
1	0.76	0.57	0.57	1.39	0.57

*Significant at 0.05 level; df= 388; N= 390; critical R-value = 0.113

The above table 1 shows that the calculated R-value (0.76) was greater than the critical R-value of 0.113 at 0.5 alpha levels with 388 degrees of freedom. The R-Square value of 0.57 predicts 57% of the influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections. This rate of percentage is highly positive and therefore means that there is significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria. It was also deemed necessary to find out the influence of the variance of each class of independent variable as responded by each respondent (see table 2).

TABLE 2: Analysis of variance of the significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	998.57	1	998.57	520.48	.000b
Residual	744.41	388	1.92		
Total	1742.98	389			

a. Dependent Variable: utilization of library collections
b. Predictors: (Constant), communication skill

The above table 2 presents the calculated F-value as (520.48) and the P-value as (.000b). Being that the P-value (.000b) is below the probability level of 0.05, the result therefore means that there is significant influence exerted by the independent variables i.e. utilization of library collections on the dependent variable which is communication skill. According to the findings of Indeed Editorial Team (2019) stated that computer skills is the ability to perform fundamental tasks on a computer. This can include understanding certain software, applications, programs, tools and more. Computer skills fall into two categories: software and hardware. Hardware refers to the computer's operation, whereas software involves the use of various programs and

applications. The significance of the result caused the null hypotheses to be rejected while the alternative was accepted.

Hypothesis Two: The null hypothesis states that there is no significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. In order to test the hypothesis simple regression analysis was performed on the data, (see table 3).

TABLE 3: Simple Regression Analysis of the significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	R Square Change
1	0.64	0.41	0.41	1.62	0.41

*Significant at 0.05 level; df= 388; N= 390; critical R-value = 0.113

The above table 3 shows that the calculated R-value (0.64) was greater than the critical R-value of 0.113 at 0.5 alpha levels with 388 degrees of freedom. The R-Square value of 0.41 predicts 41% of the extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections. This rate of percentage is highly positive and therefore means that there is significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. It was also deemed necessary to find out the extent of the variance of each class of independent variable as responded by each respondent (see table 4).

TABLE 4: Analysis of variance of the significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	719.21	1	719.21	272.57	.000b
Residual	1023.77	388	2.64		
Total	1742.98	389			

a. Dependent Variable: utilization of library collections
b. Predictors: (Constant), computer skill

The above table 4 presents the calculated F-value as (272.57) and the P-value as (.000b). Being that the P-value (.000b) is below the probability level of 0.05, the result therefore means that there is significant extent exerted by the independent variables i.e. utilization of library collections on the dependent variable which is computer skill. According to the findings of Corporate Finance Institute (2015) stated that communication skills effectively is one of the most important life skills to learn. Communication refers to transferring information to produce greater understanding. It can be done vocally (through verbal exchanges), through written media (books, websites, and magazines), visually (using graphs, charts, and maps) or non-verbally (body language, gestures, pitch of voice, and tone). The significance of the result caused the null hypotheses to be rejected while the alternative was accepted.

Hypothesis Three: The null hypothesis states that there is no significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. In order to test the hypothesis simple regression analysis was performed on the data, (see table 5).

TABLE 5: **Simple Regression Analysis of the significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria**

Model	R	R-Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. error of the Estimate	R Square Change
1	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.57	0.93

*Significant at 0.05 level; df= 388; N= 390; critical R-value = 0.113

The above table 1 shows that the calculated R-value (0.96) was greater than the critical R-value of 0.113 at 0.5 alpha levels with 388 degrees of freedom. The R-Square value of 0.93 predicts 93% of the extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections. This rate of percentage is highly positive and therefore means that there is significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. It was also deemed necessary to find out the extent of the variance of each class of independent variable as responded by each respondent (see table 6).

TABLE 2: **Analysis of variance of the significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria**

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1617.22	1	1617.22	4989.44	.000b
Residual	125.76	388	0.32		
Total	1742.98	389			

a. Dependent Variable: utilization of library collections
b. Predictors: (Constant), critical thinking skill

The above table 2 presents the calculated F-value as (4989.44) and the P-value as (.000b). Being that the P-value (.000b) is below the probability level of 0.05, the result therefore means that there is significant extent exerted by the independent variables i.e. utilization of library collections on the dependent variable which is critical thinking skill. According to the findings of Dwyer, (2010) stated that critical thinking is a metacognitive process, consisting of a number of skills and dispositions, that, through purposeful, self-regulatory reflective judgment, increases the chances of producing a logical solution to a problem or a valid conclusion to an argument. The significance of the result caused the null hypotheses to be rejected while the alternative was accepted.

Conclusion

The study concluded that information literacy skill is the ability to find, evaluate, organize, use, and communicate information in various formats, most especially in situations that requires decision making, problem solving, or acquisition of knowledge. Also that critical thinking has the ability to analyze information objectively and make a reasoned judgment which involves the evaluation of sources, such as data, facts, observable phenomena, and research findings. Since Computer skills refer to the ability to performing fundamental tasks, academic institutions have been trying to provide a good atmosphere for the computer operators in other to avoid unnecessary mistake when comprising information literacy skills. Hence, the study reveals that there is significant influence user's communication skill on utilization of library collections in institutions in South-South Nigeria. There is significant extent to which user's computer skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria. There is significant extent to which user's critical thinking skill is used in library collections in tertiary institutions in South-South Nigeria.

Recommendations

1. Government and school authorities should expose the learners to optimum information literacy skills in order to aid student in effective use of various library collections in schools as well as their personal, social, occupational and educational goals.

2. Government should establish a communication-teaching centre for all languages in each state of the federation to enhance communication skills since is the ability use when giving and receiving different kinds of information.

3. Schools administrators should approve the adoption of information literacy skills in different library collections so that student will achieve their educational goals

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